

# VIETNAM COURIER

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Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho (left), head of the Delegation of the NFL and Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao (right), head of the Delegation of the VNANDP, at the May 23, 1969 Consultation Conference which decided the convening of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives

## Presidents HUYNH TAN PHAT and NGUYEN HUU THO Thank President HO CHI MINH

*Esteemed President,*

**Y**OUR message of greeting, full of profound national sentiments to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council to this government, reaching here amidst the exultation occasioned by the brilliant successes of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives, filled the entire South Vietnamese people and all their armed forces and all of us with great joy, and strengthened our determination.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council feel greatly privileged to express on behalf of the 14 million South Vietnamese our profound gratefulness to You, and our unshakable resolve to inflict complete failure on the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression, to liberate South Viet Nam, defend North Viet Nam, build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam, and achieve the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country, thus actively contributing to the preservation of peace in the world.

May You enjoy good health and a long life!

South Viet Nam, June 20, 1969

**Huynh Tan Phat**  
President of the Provisional  
Revolutionary Government of  
the Republic of South Viet  
Nam

**Nguyen Huu Tho**  
President of the President  
of the South Viet Nam NFL  
Central Committee, Presi-  
dent of the Advisory  
Council

Marking the Bankruptcy of U.S. War of Destruction in North Viet Nam

## The 2nd Emulation Congress of the DRVN Anti-Aircraft and Air Forces was Held in Hanoi

General VO NGUYEN GIAP Delivered an Important Speech on  
That Victory, of Historic Significance, of People's War

See excerpts of the speech on pages 4-5

The Nixon Decision to Pull 25,000 GIs Out of South Viet Nam

## Much Ado About Nothing

**A**S President Nixon was aware that his meeting with traitor Nguyen Van Thieu at Midway would arouse only little interest from public opinion, he made it a point to tone up the event by announcing a decision of his which he hoped would be sensational: 25,000 GIs were to be pulled out of South Viet Nam.

As a matter of fact, he had been for some time now under growing pressure to fulfil his electoral pledge to end the aggressive war in Viet Nam and to bring home the American soldiers sent there to a useless — if not dishonourable — death. The American people are fed up with this venture so costly in terms of human lives and so obstructive to the solution of

many urgent problems facing the United States: inflation, gold hemorrhage, crimes, cities, the Black people, to mention only a few.

An inmate of the White House for nearly 6 months, President Nixon had to do something. He therefore chose the moment of his arrival at Midway to make public the famous decision. This affected roughly 4% of the total strength of the U.S. Expeditionary Corps in Viet Nam, not including those troops stationed in Thailand, at Guam or onboard the 7th Fleet war vessels, whose job was directly connected with the Viet Nam war. The move was anything but 'disappointing' as Mr. Averell Harriman, Washington's former

envoy to the Paris Conference, put it.

The more noisily the U.S. propaganda machine trumpets this token of Mr. Nixon's "good will" ("he has opened wide the door to peace"), the higher the feeling runs in American political circles where it is rightly considered that Mr. Nixon's was merely "a psychological move". A wave of protest directed against the U.S. President has been sweeping Congress, carrying along not a few Senators from both parties, including McGovern, McCarthy, Young, Russell, Aiken, etc. — It has even spread to former officials responsible for the Viet Nam policy, among others M. Clifford, ex-Secretary of Defense, who suggested in the last issue of

(Continued page 2)

## North Viet Nam

On June 26, 1969, an unmanned plane was downed over Haiphong and another in Thanh Hoa province, bringing the total of American aircraft lost in North Viet Nam since August 5, 1964 to: **3,299**

## South Viet Nam

Saigon Front from June 16 to 20:

**3000 Enemy Casualties,  
300 Military Vehicles  
Destroyed,  
45 Aircraft Downed**

## Mr. HA VAN LAU: "The Nixon Administration Is to Be Blamed for the Conference's Over 5 Month-Old Stalemate"

At the 23rd plenary session of the Paris Conference, Mr. Ha Van Lau, the DRVN representative, in referring to President Nixon's June 19 press conference, showed that in spite of statements on his so-called desire to end the war and pull out American troops, Mr. Nixon had been actually carrying on his aggression against South Viet Nam under cover of an alleged "de-Americanization" or "Vietnamization" of the war, and continuing U.S. occupation of South Viet Nam. In advocating "de-Americanization" or "Vietnamization" of the war, the DRVN negotiator said, the U.S. President schemed on the one hand to pit Vietnamese against Vietnamese in an attempt to achieve U.S. neo-colonialism, and on the other to create a false impression that the U.S. had renounced its "military commitments" to South Viet Nam, whereas it was pursuing the same neo-colonialist objective as the one missed by Mr. Johnson despite all his war escalations.

All this induces us to think, the delegate went on, that Mr. Nixon's recent decision to withdraw 25,000 GIs and his June 19 extremely vague statement on "hopes" for further troop withdrawals were but tricks to placate U.S. and world public opinion.

The DRVN envoy then strongly criticized Mr. Nixon's continuing in-

son's continuing in the fire-eating, dictatorial and rotten Thieu-Ky-Huong clique of U.S. puppets. This constitutes, he stressed, a major obstacle to any political settlement in Viet Nam. The maintenance of the Thieu-Ky-Huong regime precludes any possibility to end the war as well as any progress of this Conference, he said. Hence the South Vietnamese people's demand for the replacement of this regime by a peace cabinet disposed to negotiate seriously with the South Viet Nam PRG for a prompt restoration of peace.

Mr. Ha Van Lau concluded that the Nixon administration must be held responsible for the Conference's marking time for over 5 months now; if the U.S. government really wants to terminate this war — which is the most difficult war in U.S. history — and to repatriate the GIs at an early date, he should take a course of action consistent with the interests and honour of the U.S., that means it must give up its neo-colonialist designs and its effort to prolong the aggressive war by "de-Americanizing" or "Vietnamizing" it. Such a step has been suggested by the NFL, he points out.

Taking the floor before Mr. Ha Van Lau, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister of the DRVN, said the Delegation of the South Viet Nam Republic PRG, also placed on the U.S. the

blame for the stagnation of the Conference. She highlighted the warm welcome reserved to the NFL to point-out overall solution throughout the world and quoted the recent Berlin World Peace Congress attended by more than one thousand delegates from 36 international and 320 national organizations representing 101 countries, as viewing the NFL proposal as a "practical initiative" conducive to a successful outcome of the Paris Conference.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh also denounced the falsification of facts by Mr. Nixon at his June 19 press conference stating that the U.S. did not escalate the war; in fact, the U.S. command admitted that on June 21 alone, U.S. planes had, on 5,000 sorties, transported 13,000 puppet soldiers to scenes of "subversive" war and dropped thousands of tons of bombs, including 5-ton bombs, on many areas. In May, the PRG representative said, the U.S. intensified its terrorist operations and massacred thousands of South Vietnamese civilians. Meanwhile, the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique, maintained in power by its Yankee bosses, was persecuting all those who stood for independence, peace and democracy. The U.S. and its puppet forces were members of other clans.

The South Viet Nam PRG Minister said in conclusion that such a policy would only bring on Mr. Nixon heavier setbacks.

## MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

(Continued from page 1)

Foreign Affairs: that all U.S. ground forces be withdrawn before the end of 1970 and that no more "maximum military pressure" as was ordered by the Nixon Administration be applied by U.S. commanders in the field. Mr. Clift added that such military pressure "resulted only in increasing U.S. casualties without producing any good effect on the Paris negotiations."

Mr. Nixon's manoeuvre, somewhat less than it was, has thus actually backfired against its author.

There is every indication that the U.S. President feels the least concern in the restoration of peace in Viet Nam. Confirmed by the insistent demand of Americans of all walks of life for the repatriation of GIs from South Viet Nam, he laid down three conditions for such a course of action: progress in the improvement of the Saigon Army so that it can replace the U.S. Expeditionary Forces; the U.S. must have the confidence of the South Viet Nam military authorities.

Let us consider these terms one by one. What about the capability of the Saigon Army to replace the American troops? We can take it as granted that many U.S.-rulers are the last to believe in it. At a moment when PLAF offensives prove more devastating than ever, the puppet troops' morale sinks to an all-time low and the U.S. supplied ultra-modern weapons, air-planes and helicopters can make good this morale deficit.

How can it be otherwise especially when the chiefs of this army of mercenaries, stricken with panic and defeatism, are themselves making preparations to flee away when Nguyen Van Thieu himself is reported by the Western press as having providently bought villas in Switzerland and sent his children to Italy?

As a second condition, Mr. Nixon mentioned the progress of the Paris Conference, but who must be held responsible for its stalemate up to now? Any impartial observer would

name the U.S. especially after the NFL has put forward its 10-point overall solution. The Conference stagnates because the Nixon Administration still clings to the fire-eating and rotten clique of its Saigon puppets and to its absurd demand for "mutual troop withdrawal."

As far as military actions are concerned, how can the people in the White House expect any abatement of them, as long as U.S. aggression continues and the South Vietnamese people have to defend with arms in hand their national rights? The theory of a low level in the fighting is all the more indefensible as it was precisely Mr. Nixon and Co. who took the initiative of the "maximum military pressure" through a large-scale use of B52s and intensification of "sweeps."

No matter whether the drawing-off of U.S. troops is indefinitely postponed, or the three above-said conditions or to the withdrawal of so-called other non-South Vietnamese forces, the final result is that the deadline for the GIs' homecoming is put off indefinitely. Meanwhile, hostilities would continue to be disastrous for the United States.

If Mr. Nixon really wants a prompt cessation of this war started by his predecessors, he should first of all get out of the impasse he has landed himself in. The NFL ten points, now endorsed by the South Viet Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government, have shown him the way; what he has to do is to withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops without any condition whatsoever. Such a step is imperatively called for, since U.S. and satellite troops are the only foreign forces of aggression now in South Viet Nam. It would create an atmosphere conducive to the settlement between Vietnamese and U.S. forces of their own concern, including the one about Vietnamese forces in South Viet Nam.

It is of no use for Mr. Nixon to beat about the bush any longer and to resort to tricks (such as the announced tricky pull-out of 25,000 U.S. troops) to shift the essential problem of the unconditional withdrawal of all the GIs.

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VIET NAM COURIER

## THE NORTH - GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

## HAPPY NEWS FROM THE GREAT FRONTLINE

The news coming from the great frontline — of the holding of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives and the formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam — has rejoiced all men and women in the great area.

When it was first released by the Voice of Viet Nam (Hanoi) in its special broadcast at various factories, construction sites, public offices, military units and remote hamlets and villages, everybody keenly followed it through the megaphone network, then quickly brought it to those who had missed it. In the cities, all traffic seemed to come to a standstill because everybody stopped and crowded around loudspeakers to listen to the news.

That very day and in the next few days, following the message of greeting from President Ho Chi Minh and Premier Pham Van Dong and the statements by the DRVN Government and National Assembly, dozens of statements hailing this propitious development were issued by the CC of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and various political parties, mass organizations, religious communities, etc. Along with the big meeting held by the Hanoians on June 14, thousands of others, big and small, were called at various production sites, military units and public offices across the country.

The Special Delegation of the Republic of South Viet Nam in Hanoi, in those days, received innumerable messages of congratulations as well as many well-wishers including Party and State leaders and representatives of various offices and organizations.

Moved by North-South blood-soaked brotherhood and inspired by this event, production units in all parts of the country, from remote mountain areas to the coastal plain, have been enthusiastically engaged in a new emulation drive in honour of the kindred South. New production records, new totals of goods and new achievements in work have been successively reported. The "good training and good fighting" movement in the armed forces, the emulation drive for the quick and neat harvesting of Summer rice and for the step-up of the Autumn cultivation in the 5 and 10-ton ricefields, the "high peaks" emulation movement in industry and the "3 improvements" — movement in government offices have been given fresh impulse out of the realization that the powerful and successful strikes of the South Vietnamese armed forces and the formation of the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam will have far-reaching effects and contribute positively and substantially to the building of the solid and strong rear area in all fields in a common effort to defeat the U.S. aggressors.

The State-run film distribution service, in addition to regular film shows for workers, has launched film showing drives especially meant for them, at the central level as well as in various localities. In Ha



An emulation drive in honour of the establishment of the PRG raised production norms of Steel Group No. 3 of the Hanoi Engineering Works to 127% and 150% on June 11 and 12 respectively.

## CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN SERVICE OF WORKERS

Since the birth of the DRVN, the worker has been the prime beneficiary of revolutionary literature and arts. U.S. war escalation to North Viet Nam did cause some difficulties to the cultural and artistic activities. Nevertheless, all through the last four years, books and newspapers, films and paintings continued to entertain the workers, and songs and music never ceased resound in all factories, mines, state farms and timber extraction centres.

Meanwhile, the publication and circulation of writers' and artists' productions including valuable works from foreign countries, and books to disseminate scientific and technological knowledge among various branches, have been pushed up at both the central and local levels. In addition, the book distribution service and libraries at all levels have organized many book digest reading, sessions or training courses for book reviewers for the factories, as well as exhibitions of interesting books for the workers. Even in war-time, the number of books read by the workers constantly grew, averaging 25 books per capita in a year in some places like the Quang Ninh colliery.

The State-run film distribution service, in addition to regular film shows for workers, has launched film showing drives especially meant for them, at the central level as well as in various localities. In Ha

Tinh, one of the provinces most frequently raided by U.S. aircraft, movie shows drew a total of 48,013 attendees in 1965 at various factories, State farms and forestry centres. In 1967, the "Nguyen An Tru" film alone was played at 169 industrial enterprises, not including the screenings staged by a dozen mobile projection teams operating in the areas for a popular movement of workers' families evacuated from the towns.

The more the war was stepped up, the more intensive became the activities of theatrical companies, song and dance ensembles, and orchestras performing on a small scale and for a short duration in the worst hit areas, especially along the roads in the southern provinces, for the working people, workers in the first place. Many troupes devoted two-thirds of their time to entertain workers at various work places. They also took this opportunity to help the local amateur companies improve their standard. In 1966 and 1967, hundreds of art researchers, stage managers and artists of various theatres

workings class and its workers have been regarded as one of the main themes, and their treatment a practical way to serve the workers, by writers and artists. Many writers, poets, painters, composers, sculptors and playwrights have gone to the industrial bases to investigate the life of workers. The Lao Dong (Labour) Publishing House (intended for workers) and other publishing houses have been publishing a considerable annual quantity of books on workers. As the U.S. increased its air strikes against communications and transport, artistic creations depicting this facet of life were also on the upgrade accordingly, accounting for nearly 60% of the books, 40% of the songs and 70% of the films.

The training of cultural and art workers of working class has been taken ahead in two main forms: systematic long-term training and on-the-job schooling of newly emerging talents among the workers by professional writers and artists. The art schools and groups take in every year thousands

(Continued next page 7)

## HANOI PRESS OPINION

## Mr. NIXON'S June 19 News Conference

There is nothing new in the U.S. policy on Viet Nam as indicated by Nixon at his news conference on June 19.

Replying to the first question put by pressmen, Nixon voiced his hope for "some progress" at the Paris conference within the next two or three weeks, without however mentioning any positive action on the part of the United States to help the meeting on.

Concerning the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet Nam, he vaguely said the U.S. would "withdraw more forces" but reiterated the conditions he had laid down previously for the pulling out of American troops.

On the military situation, he denied U.S. "war escalation" and put the blame on the Vietnamese people.

Nixon also spoke of the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people but lauded to the skies Nguyen Van Thieu calling him "the elected

president" and praised his views as "forthright."

Nixon's statement at the news conference could neither prove U.S. "goodwill" nor reveal his obdurate attitude and colonialist stand. It is clear that the Nixon administration still is unwilling to recognize the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people, insists on a conditional troop withdrawal and is holding on to the warring regime and rotten Saigon administration. This stand found unmistakable expression in the statement of Lawrence Walsh, U.S. delegate at the Paris Conference who repeated at the 22nd session the absurd North Viet Nam aggression against South Viet Nam charge and "mutual withdrawal of troops" proposal.

The U.S. delegation spokesman, Kaplan, hailed the Thieu-Ky-Huong administration as a "constitutional and legal government" and innocently called the South Viet Nam patriots "rebels".

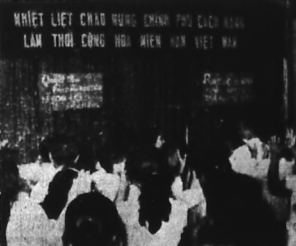
While pursuing its war and

its colonialist policy, the U.S. government keeps protesting its "goodwill" and claiming that there is something "new" in its policy.

The reason is that it is sustaining ever heavier defeats on the battlefield and is confronting a surging anti-war movement in the United States and the rest of the world. Millions of Americans have been urging Nixon to promptly end the war and bring the GIs home as early as possible. At the U.S. Congress, debates on the war have become ever more passionate and the number of Congressmen insisting on an end to the war has increased. The broad and strong support by public opinion for the South Vietnamese people's sensible position expounded in the ten-point overall solution of the South Viet Nam NLF, has driven the U.S. government to the wall.

Nhan Dan (The People)  
June 22, 1969.

Meeting of saleswomen of State stores to S. Nam Ho street, Hanoi, to hail the establishment of the South Viet Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government.



# OUR PEOPLE'S WAR HAS DEFEATED THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS' WAR OF DESTRUCTION

(Excerpts from a speech delivered by General VO NGUYEN GIAP, C-in-C. of the Viet Nam People's Army, at the Second Emulation Congress of the Anti-Aircraft and Air Forces recently held in Hanoi)

## Victories of a Strategic Significance

FOUR years ago, when their "special war" strategy in South Viet Nam was facing complete bankruptcy, the U.S. imperialists, with the utter obduracy of an international gendarme and counting on their big economic and military potentials, committed the most serious political and strategic mistake in their aggression. To make good their failure in South Viet Nam, they launched a large-scale local war, committed dozens of expeditionary troops to an aggression against South Viet Nam, and at the same time started a piratical air and naval war of destruction against North Viet Nam—an independent and sovereign country, a member of the socialist camp.

On the South Viet Nam battlefield, they mounted two successive dry-season counter-offensives which all came to grief. But the heavier their setbacks, the more fanatically they stepped up the aggressive war, deploying ever bigger ground, air and naval forces which soon far exceeded the strength originally intended for a local war.

In North Viet Nam, they carried out frenzied raids and continuously escalated the war as their reverses increased, extending their attacks up to the 16th and 20th parallels then to the Northwest, Northeast, and the Viet Nam-China border, and finally to Hanoi, our capital city, and Hai-phong, the biggest port city of North Viet Nam.

They mustered in this war quite a big modern air force based in Thailand and aircraft carriers, together with artillery of various types onboard ships of the Seventh Fleet and the infantry forces operating south of the demarcation line.

They flew nearly 100,000 sorties against our beloved North Viet Nam, using more than one million tons of bombs and shells. They tried all kinds of hardware in their arsenal

such as bombs of all sizes, steel-pellet bombs, napalm and magnetic bombs and all the other most up-to-date and murderous weapons short of nuclear engines.

The U.S. imperialists thought that with their modern air and naval forces and the huge amount of bombs and shells which they believed nothing could resist, they could easily reach their strategic goals and finally subdue our people and bring to fruition their scheme of neo-colonialist aggression.

But the U.S. imperialists were grossly mistaken. They thought that our determination would be shaken within a few weeks and our people would give in. But eventual occurrences fell far short of their expectations. The fiercer their strikes, the deeper the Vietnamese people's hatred for the U.S. aggressors and the firmer the determination of our entire army and people to defeat them. True, the U.S. aggressors made careful and comprehensive calculations, banking heavily on the effectiveness of their modern armory. However, there was one hard reality they had failed to take into account, that is: the Vietnamese people are a heroic people who have since time immemorial never bowed to any aggressor and who have in less than three decades past defeated Japanese fascism and French imperialism one after the other, and are now stubbornly fighting and keeping in check the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists believed that with the force of bombs and shells, they could within a short period of time destroy all our land and water communication, completely sever North from South Viet Nam and realize their dark design of preventing the North Viet Nam people from fulfilling their sacred duty to their Southern kith-and-kin. But realities have completely baffled their plans. The more they intensified raids, the

warmer the militant solidarity between the North and the South and the closer the North Vietnamese people stood by their beloved compatriots of the South and the more zealously they fulfilled their duty as the great rear toward the great frontline. The Vietnamese Fatherland is one, the Vietnamese people are one and no force can drive them apart.

In the "All-for-defeating-U.S.-aggression" and "Nothing-is-more-precious-than-independence-and-freedom" spirit, the North Vietnamese people have constantly turned their thoughts towards their Southern kith and kin, and have discharged with merit their sacred duty toward the liberation cause in the other half of their beloved country.

The U.S. imperialists expected that with the formidable destructive power of their modern air and naval forces, they could promptly bring our people's economic and cultural life to a standstill and cause serious damage to our national defence potential and socialist construction. But what happened disappointed their hopes. In the flame of war and in the flush of its victory over the U.S. imperialists' war of destruction, North Viet Nam grew ever steadier and stronger and became as hard as iron. Agricultural and industrial production has remained stable and have even developed in some respects. Communications and transport keep rolling, cultural, educational and medical activities have increased. The national defence forces have consolidated and grown by leaps and bounds. Even in war time, the people's life has continued unperturbed and the army's needs have been adequately met. The moral and political unity of our entire people has become stronger than ever before. With the above marvelous achievements in the fighting and production, the socialist regime has unmistakably proved its overwhelming superiority and great vitality. North Viet Nam has brought into full play its role as the base of revolution for the whole country

and as the great rear area of the great frontline.

In combat, North Viet Nam has grown steeper and stronger than ever before and has really become a steel ramp. This is what rightly take pride in. Friends at large who visited North Viet Nam could not help admiring the irrepressible vitality of our nation and the miraculous revolutionary optimism of our people. Such a nation, such a people, in the socialist regime, will definitely outlive any enemy.

The main goal of the U.S. imperialists' war of destruction against North Viet Nam was to effectively co-ordinate actions with their expeditionary troops on the South Viet Nam battlefield and realize their aggressive design there.

After years of the U.S. intensified aggressive war in both parts of Viet Nam, big changes have occurred in the South Viet Nam situation. The more the U.S. imperialists stepped up their aggressive war, the heavier failures they inflicted upon themselves. The more our people persisted in their resistance, the greater their victories. Especially since Spring 1968, under the banner of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Southern heroic people and Liberation Army have been mounting wave after wave of widespread offensives and uprisings against the enemy and continual all-round attacks. Military and political work in towns and country, in the delta and jungle areas; the liberated areas have been expanded and the people's revolutionary power set up throughout South Viet Nam. The general offensives and uprisings which have won tremendous successes and liberated large areas have upset the strategic battle array of the enemy, rocked their rear area and obviously shaken their aggressive will. They have forced the U.S. imperialists to put an end to the stage of counter-offensives of their local war on the South Viet Nam battlefield and to turn on to the defensive and the "clear and hold" strategy, mastering the major part of their forces for the defence of the towns and important bases.

In early Spring this year, at the very moment when the newly-elected Nixon administration was at a loss to find a solution to the Viet Nam problem, the South Viet Nam armed forces and people staged new and timely violent onsets, striking hard at the U.S. aggressors in many skillfully prepared and highly efficient actions. These repeated assaults prove that the longer they fight the stronger the South Viet Nam armed forces and people become, and spell out the great abilities and determination of South Viet Nam—the Iron Fort of the Fatherland—to press their attacks till final victory.

Having failed bitterly in their war effort and confronted with unnumerable difficulties not only on the Viet Nam battlefield but also at home and in the world, the U.S. imperialists were forced to reconsider their unjust war which drew the withering fire of the whole progressive mankind. They had to enter into talks with us, with the delegates of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. This was something they had not envisaged when they massively sent aggressor troops to South Viet Nam.

This was one more aspect of their political passiveness in the face of the radiant justice and great strength of our nation. Recently the NLF further fortifies its ten-point overall relation to the Viet Nam problem together with very sound and serious principles which further aggravated the U.S. imperialists and their flunkies' perplexity.

The U.S. imperialists attacked the North in the hope of extricating them-

selves from their predicament in South Viet Nam, but they met with bitter setbacks in both parts of Viet Nam. On the South Viet Nam battlefield, the heroic people and Liberation Army inflicted reverse after reverse upon 1.2 million troops of the U.S. imperialists and their puppet forces. This marvelous exploit constituted a body blow at the U.S. imperialists' scheme of aggression and a very important contribution to defeating their war of destruction in North Viet Nam. The aggressors were driven to unconditionally cease their bombardments in North Viet Nam. It was the failure not only of the war of destruction itself but also of an important part of the local war strategy and of this strategy itself. It is safe to say that the U.S. imperialists have now tacitly admitted the bankruptcy of their local war strategy and are forced to consider an "honourable" settlement of the war and "de-Americanizing" the war. Is "de-Americanizing" a new manoeuvre? The U.S. imperialists definitely have not forgotten that they had once used non-American forces—in this case the puppet army and administration—in the "special war" and having failed miserably

they had to make, out of passiveness, the decision to "Americanize" the war.

Now that the local war has gone bankrupt, they hope to turn the tide by returning to the old trick of "de-Americanizing" and "Vietnamizing" the war, both in the U.S. and puppet forces. This manoeuvre has failed to gain a position of strength and have sustained more setbacks in the process. Yet they now want to put in effect a plan for a "phased withdrawal" of U.S. troops, with a view to replacing them by puppet troops and securing a position of strength. It is clear that they are heading for greater troubles in their losing position.

Our people are determined to continue foiling all their new schemes and keep up our resistance till final victory. And developing the vast anti-U.S. aggression, for national salvation—the biggest in our nation's history against foreign aggression—will lead to the ground the death of U.S. invincible military and economic strength. The people's war of the Vietnamese people is heating up and will surely defeat completely the neo-colonialist aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists.

## All Our Victories Are Due to the Correct Line of Our Party

ALL the great victories of our people originated from the correct revolutionary and military line of our Party and the wise leadership of our Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh.

Our Party has laid down the revolutionary line by correctly and creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist line to the practical conditions of the revolution and of the revolutionary war in our country.

That is the line of "pushing forward the socialist revolution in the North and the people's national democratic revolution in the South at the same time to achieve national unification on the basis of independence, democracy, to build a peaceful, democratic, prosperous and strong Viet Nam, thereby contributing effectively to the strengthening of the socialist camp and to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the world."

That is the line of the revolutionary war in a medium-sized country with not a large population but carried out by a heroic people who possess a time-honoured tradition of building and defending the country, who have stood up time and again to fight and defeat enemies many times stronger than themselves and bravely defended militarily for the sake of independence, freedom and socialism.

This line, imbued with the revolutionary thoroughness of the working class, is the application of the offensive strategy in the concrete conditions of the present era, with a constant determination to attack the enemy forces, repel them step by step, smash them part by part, and proceed toward complete conquest of the enemy. This line gives full play to the ardent patriotism of our people, and at the same time employs genuine proletarian internationalism. Our Party has always upheld the spirit of self-reliance and self-help, mainly relying on our own strength while highly valuing the devoted assistance of the brother countries, and the sympathy and support of the whole progressive mankind. That line is a concentrated expression of our Party's spirit of independence and sovereignty and stems from its

sense of political responsibility toward the revolutionary cause of our people and nation.

The fundamental point of our Party's line of revolutionary war is this: **the whole country combats the aggressors, the whole country combats the aggressors, with the people's armed forces hitting the core of the enemy, relying on the people to resist aggression, entire people on the people's war** which has developed to a very high level and with unshaken courage and creativeness, our Party has grasped firmly the rule of the revolutionary war in our country and has used this mighty force to get the better of any aggressor.

Deeply confident in the people's invincible strength, and indomitable in face of U.S.-imperialism—an enemy with big military and political potentials, utterly brutal and perfidious—our Party has always seen through the nature and scheme of the enemy, from his general strategic manoeuvres to his political intrigues and concrete tactics, accurately appraised their strong and weak points, their unsolvable contradictions and unsurmountable difficulties and has made a correct appraisal of the enemy's fighting tactics, our people and armed forces always had the initiative of offensive actions against the enemy hitting him devastatingly from a position of strength.

Such are the new developments in our Party's line of revolutionary war and art of conducting war. The mapping out and development of their line has been a great achievement in the application of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism concerning the war and armed forces to the concrete conditions of our country. Our people have promoted to a higher level the tradition of indomitableness, heroism and combat skill of a people who has defeated many powerful aggressor armies in the course of thousands of years of history.

The soundness of the revolutionary and military lines of our Party has been demonstrated by the successes recorded on the battlefield. They are precisely the source of our invincible strength and all our victories.

Our Party's line of revolutionary war and art of conducting war is a big force with a small force, the courage to confront and defeat the enemy's modern weapons with weapons in most cases not sophisticated, to fight an enemy much bigger in number and equipped with modern weapons. Imbued with such a spirit and deriving many excellent fighting tactics, our people and armed forces always had the initiative of offensive actions against the enemy hitting him devastatingly from a position of strength.

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The Viet Nam military science is an advanced one which has defeated and is defeating the strategies and tactics of war of aggression of imperialism and the technical military thought of an imperialist whose economic and military potentials though formidable are on the wane at the present time.

In the revolutionary struggle of our people for independence, reunification and socialism, the Viet Nam military science has brought into full play its great effectiveness and proved its absolute superiority over the military thought of the imperialists, and fully proved its tremendous combativeness and invincible strength.

The ultimate defeat of the U.S. imperialists is a foregone conclusion. The longer they drag out the war, the heavier their setbacks will become. But they are very obdurate and still refuse to give up their aggressive designs upon our country.

Though they talk about an "honourable" settlement of the war, they are in fact feverishly pursuing the war of aggression and trying to solve the problem by "de-Americanizing" step by step the war while continuing their attempt to impose neo-colonialism on South Viet Nam and prolong the partition of our country. In their passive and defensive posture and serious stalemate, they are trying to reinforce their defences, frantically shore up the crumbling puppet army, rally the puppet forces and breathe life into them in an effort to bolster up the Thieu Ky-Hung administration, the puppet clique of traitors. At the same time, they are increasing the use of U.S. bombs, shells and toxic chemicals to devastate our liberated zone, launching repeated military operations and stepping up the so-called "accelerated pacification" program to repress, persecute and massacre our compatriots. The U.S. imperialists still nurture the illusion that hard pressed as they are, they can still check the advance of the South Viet Nam armed forces and people who are dashed by the impact of their victories toward final victory and all our victories.

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The sad plight of a U.S. Thunderchief supersonic jet (Photo taken in 1967 in Vinh Phu province, north of Hanoi)



Month of Solidarity with Korean People,  
Against U.S. Imperialist Aggression  
(June 25 - July 27, 1969)

## RESOLUTE SUPPORT FOR THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

TOGETHER with the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and progressive people round the world, we have enthusiastically kept in Viet Nam the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People, Against U.S. Imperialist Aggression".

On June 25, 1969, the U.S. imperialists attacked North Korea and later on, dragged 15 countries of the U.S. camp into their large-scale armed aggression under cover of the U.S. flag. However, more than one million aggressors, including 400,000 Americans, were wiped out on the Korean peninsula.

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formation of the so-called "Special Task Force 70" comprising a number of warships and aircraft carriers to intimidate the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists have also been pushing up efforts to strengthen the collusion between their stooges in this area. They instigated the South Korean puppet to sign the "South Korea-Japan Treaty", sent more than 50,000 young South Koreans to serve as cannon-fodder in their war of aggression against Viet Nam, and join the bloc of peaceful aggression called "Asian and Pacific Council".

But the situation is not so bright for the U.S. imperialists. They are getting bogged down neck-deep in their war of aggression in Viet Nam. The revolutionary spirit of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world is assailing U.S. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism from all quarters. Socialist North Korea, with its developed industry and agriculture and its strong national defense, is the revolutionary base for the whole country, a solid rampart fully prepared to foil all the acts of provocation and aggression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. In South Korea, millions of people have joined the struggle for vital interests and democratic rights, and against repression and terror, against U.S. occupation of South Korea, the South Korea-Japan Treaty and the sending of South Korean youths to South Viet Nam. Guerrilla teams set up by North Korean patriots have been active in many areas and have inflicted losses on the enemy.

Rejoiced over the great achievements of the brotherly Korean people, the Vietnamese people sincerely wish them ever greater successes in the building of socialism as well as in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, for national reunification.

The Vietnamese people fully support the correct position of the Korean government and people regarding the settlement of the Korean problem. They resolutely demand that the U.S. imperialists stop all acts of provocation and aggression, withdraw all U.S. troops from South Korea and led the Korean people settle their internal affairs themselves without foreign interference.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists have been stepping up military provocations against the DPRK with its navy, air force and artillery. They staged an airdrop exercise from the U.S. South Korea code-named Operation *Fox-Rabbit* as rehearsal for a new war against the DPRK. More seriously still, following the incident of the *Pyrida* spy ship caught in the act in Korean waters, the U.S. sent a huge EC-121 electronic recon plane into the sea near the coast of the DPRK for espionage activities. This spy plane being cut down by the Korean People's Air Force, the U.S. arrogantly ordered the

News from LAOS

## Lao Patriotic Neutralist Forces' Program of Action

KHAMOUAN *Patet Lao* KPL reported that the National Congress of the Lao patriotic neutralist forces held in a locality in the liberated areas to sum up their activities against the American imperialists and the Vietnamese reactionaries and appoint the leaders of the Lao Patriotic Forces Alliance Committee (1), a genuine organization of neutralist patriots set up by decision of the Congress.

At the meeting, the delegates strongly denounced the sabotage of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and of the tripartite national union government by the American imperialists and their lackeys and sternly condemned the treachery of the patriotic neutralist forces by Prince Souvanna Phouma.

It unanimously passed a program of action which can be summarized as follows:

- 1- The patriotic neutralist forces advocate a stubborn fight against U.S. intervention and aggression, every form of wreck but genuine independence.
- 2- As the war in Laos results only from U.S. intervention and aggression, the patriotic neutralist forces demand that the U.S. put an end to it and let the Lao people settle themselves without interference by the U.S. imperialists, on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and in conformity with the present situation in Laos.
- 3- The patriotic neutralist forces will always sincerely and scrupulously respect and defend the throne and Buddhism and oppose every intervention in religious affairs or misuse of religions by U.S. neo-colonialism.

They demand that all forms of autocracy and brutality in the administration, army and police be abolished, democracy be respected and carried out and all unwarranted arrests and detention be ended.

They stand for the freedom of movement of the Laotian citizens to earn their living, their freedom to change residence, the freedom of assembly, freedom of the press, freedom of publication, freedom of association, and

freedom of study at home abroad, etc.

4- The patriotic neutralist forces oppose all economic penetration and strangulation by U.S. imperialism and all forms of monopoly and harsh exploitation by the ruling circles, henchmen of the U.S.

They advocate encouragement of free establishment of economic bases aimed at developing a national economy independent from foreign countries, acceptance of economic aid from all countries without any political strings in order to gradually and ceaselessly improve the living conditions of the people of all nationalities, expansion of trade relations with all countries in the world on the basis of equality in order to build a prosperous country and catch up with the general level in the world.

5- The patriotic neutralist forces have co-operated and will co-operate still more closely with the LPR in the struggle for independence, peace, neutrality, freedom and for a unified, progressive, prosperous and strong country. At the same time, they stand for solidarity and co-operation with all forces, political parties and units including officers and men in the rightist army and police, and all other

national-minded individuals in the rightist party or living abroad, regardless of their background, provided that they approve of the above-said common goal of the struggle.

The patriotic neutralist forces do not recognize the so-called "neutralist forces" of Prince Souvanna Phouma, because in reality the latter have betrayed and deceived them and turned them into a force of the rightist army, a tool of aggression for the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, they are ready to welcome, support, assist and co-operate with, in the spirit of mutual respect, all units, individuals and personalities, all rightist army and police officers and men among those forces who want to return to the just and correct path and to their old friends, and want to oppose the sinister and crafty designs of the U.S. imperialists, the rightist army and the traitorous Prince Souvanna Phouma.

(1) The Lao Patriotic Forces Alliance Committee is composed of 13 leading members, with Khamouan Keola as President and Col. Denan and Gen. Khammouan as Vice-Presidents.

## Latest News

### LAOS:

## Enemy in Muongsui Punished

No-ordination with the patriotic neutral forces, the Laotian People's Liberation Army in Xiang Khong on June 21 mounted a fierce attack on the enemy base in Muongsui and surrounding positions, KPL reported.

Situated 48 km northwest of Xiang Khong province town, Muongsui has been an enemy important military base from which the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen have launched many attacks

on Phoukout and other localities in the free zone of Xiang Khong province, and most recently against the Xiang Khong town.

Initial reports said the patriots have wiped out large numbers of enemy, captured a big quantity of military equipment and have seized control of this area.

The enemy remnants fled in panic and the patriotic forces are hunting them down.

# Military Operations

LAO PHONG Press Agency reported my most serious losses in the third week of June on the Saigon front and PLA successful attacks on a vast area around the city:

### TAY NINH SECTOR.

DOZEN enemy targets in Tay Ninh town and periphery were struck on June 18, 19 and 20: 1,300 enemy soldiers killed or wounded, 54 vehicles destroyed, 4 aircraft downed within 24 hours.

In Trang Bang region, 45 km northwest of Saigon, the Americans lost in three PLA offensives against their motorized columns on June 9 and 15, 42 casualties and 73 vehicles, mostly panzers.

On June 16, the PLA stormed the U.S. signal centre built on top of Mount Ba Den of 985 metres high (16 km northwest of Tay Ninh town). About one hundred Americans mostly officers and electronic technicians were put out of action and the area brought to a standstill.

On June 17, "ship hunters" intercepted riverine task forces on Eaux Vives river south-southwest of Tay Ninh, sank or burnt 9 vessels and took a total of 250 enemy soldiers.

At Ban Da, 28 km northeast of Tay Ninh, elements of the 1st of Tay Ninh, suffered 270 casualties between June 13 and 17.

On the night of June 17, this American division was assaulted at 27 km north-northeast of Tay Ninh: a battalion CP and 2 companies wiped out, another company decimated, (320 GIs put out of action), 3 cannons and 4 vehicles destroyed and a great quantity of weapons seized by PLA. Meanwhile another company of this division suffered heavy losses at Trang Tron.

On the night of June 17, in Tay Ninh town and periphery, PLA hit U.S. regrouped camps, and puppet para and marine battalions in ten localities. After many street battles the patriots seized the town and on June 18 fought back all enemy counter-attacks.

In Phu Khong suburbs, south of the town, they put out of action 950 enemy soldiers, wrecked 42 armoured vehicles and 6 cannons, downed 4 choppers. At Ban Quan, south-southwest of the town, 5 enemy companies took about 350 casualties. Other enemy positions suffered heavy damage, but figures are not yet available.

The following day, the battle went on and a second violent rush was mounted by the PLA against the elements of the First Cav. At Suoi Day: 410 GIs were put out of action, 3 cannons and mortars and 7 military vehicles wrecked.

On the night of June 11, in the road No. 20 puppet Regiment 52 lost 200 men in an engagement with the PLA. The following night, besides the U.S. victory we had reported in

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### ARMoured VEHICLES WRECKED, 35 AIRCRAFT DOWNED IN 3 DAYS.

THIS area on Road No. 13, 20-100 km north of Saigon, continued to be the site of heavy ambushes laid by the PLA.

On the night of June 17, Hon Quan provincial capital, 95 km from Saigon, came under PLA fire at 14 times, and a fuel depot there was set afire. At village No. 7, two waylaid motorized columns lost 28 vehicles and 9 choppers.

At noon, 42 vehicles going from Hon Quan to Chon Thanh were completely destroyed at Can Dam, 83 km north of Saigon and 23 GIs wiped out before the intervention of enemy aviation which had to planes down, including 5 L-19 spotters.

In the afternoon, 7 tanks going from Chon Thanh to Can Dam intercepted some kilometers from the starting point had to fall back, after losing 3 vehicles; 100 GIs were killed. Can Dam base cost the enemy 50 GIs casualties, 5 M113s downed and 4 choppers destroyed.

On June 19, 5 km west of Hon Quan, in a 3 hours' interception, the PLA wrecked 31 tanks and armoured cars, grounded 3 aircraft, and put out of action 300 GIs. On June 20, at noon, also at Can Dam, a column of one hundred vehicles, waylaid at a road section many kilometres long, had 75 vehicles (30 tanks and armoured cars) destroyed, 350 GIs killed or wounded and 10 aircraft knocked down.

NORTH OF SAIGON, 400 GIs WIPED OUT AT BU NA, 650 PUPPET SOLDIERS AND 3 U.S. COMPANIES KNOCKED OUT IN LONG KHANH SECTOR.

In Phuoc Long province, north-northeast of Saigon, on June 19, PLA stormed Hu Na entrenched camp, 20 km South-east of Phuoc Binh province capital and 115 km from Saigon, where was located the operational HQ of Brigade 1, U.S. Infantry Division 1, garrisoned by one American battalion and three puppet ranger companies. Heavy losses were caused to the enemy: 400 casualties, 20 cannons and mortars, 5 armoured vehicles, 30 blockhouses, 6 fuel and ammo depots and 2 signal centres destroyed.

80 km east-northeast of Saigon, in a locality lying between Roads No. 1 and No. 20 where puppet Infantry Division 8 had been badly mauled since May, the patriots dealt a hard blow to U.S. attempt of "Vietnamizing" the war.

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our last issue with 400 GI casualties, in an ambush near Phu Truong Road No. 10, 65 km northeast of Saigon, the enemy had to vehicles (4 armoured cars) destroyed, 3 choppers downed and 65 men put out of action.

On the night of June 15, an American company was written off the musterroll at Ton Can mountain and a puppet company at Khe Gio. In another locality, U.S. company was routed after taking 60 casualties. The survivors sought refuge in an American camp nearby which was overrun the following night by the PLA who knocked off the strength 2 companies of the First Cav. At Khe Gio, a puppet battalion was badly depleted.

On June 19, another puppet battalion coming to the rescue of the enemy beleaguered at Khe Gio had 30 men put out of action and 7 helicopters grounded, thus bringing the total of puppet losses at Khe Gio on June 16, 17 and 19 to 400 casualties.

SOUTH-SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH-WEST OF SAIGON, 16 VESSELS DOWNED, 60 BOATS SUNK OR DAMAGED BETWEEN SAIGON AND THE SEA, 600 ENEMY CASUALTIES IN MY THO PROVINCE.

N the waterway network linking Saigon to the sea, a growing number of workers and their children following first-degree art schools or special schools reserved for gifted children in various provinces. In the past four years Hanoi has trained 9,000 activists for the mass cultural and artistic work in various factories versed in these artistic activities: prose-writing, drama,

traditional opera, reformed opera, modern music, traditional music, ball-relief and puppetry.

The above-mentioned cultural and artistic activities have contributed to raising the aesthetic standard and sharpening artistic sense of the workers encouraging them to produce more better goods for the front and to build socialism more zealously. They have also helped improve the ideological and artistic level of Vietnamese writers and artists.

South-west of Saigon, on the left bank of the Mekong river, My Tho province witnessed on June 18 a big PLA

offensive against the provincial capital, district capitals, subsector CPs and military posts, a total of 14 major objectives. Initial reports said that two enemy troops (120 GIs) were put out of action. On June 20, other targets in the town such as the HQ of puppet Infantry Division 7 and military wharves were taken to task.

At Tan Nhat, some twenty kilometres from Saigon, an enemy company was routed off the charge on June 19.

ON OTHER THEATRES OF OPERATIONS, HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES CHIEFLY IN REGIONS SOUTH OF 17TH PARALLEL.

N the Western Highlands, PLA onslaughts went on around Plei Can, 50 km northwest of Kon Tum, invested since over 4 months. Choppers downed and 42 GIs killed or wounded, a great quantity of weapons and material seized by the PLA.

On June 26, intercepting an enemy column heading for Plei Can and the beleaguered forces coming out to meet it, the patriots prevented them

from making a junction after wiping out 3 companies of puppet Regiment 42, exacting a toll of 14 major objectives. Initial reports said that two enemy troops (120 GIs) were put out of action. On June 20, other targets in the town such as the HQ of puppet Infantry Division 7 and military wharves were taken to task.

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South of the 17th parallel, in the coastal area north of Dong Ha and Con Viet, the patriots killed or wounded 200 enemy soldiers (220 in a battle at Dae Soi on June 17 alone).

In the mountainous sector south of the former Khe Sanh stronghold, from June 17 to 20, 500 GIs were put out of action, 35 tanks and armoured cars destroyed, and 3 aircraft downed. The biggest victory was won at Hue on June 18 by the PLA who inflicted 200 GI casualties, 30 tanks destroyed, and a great quantity of weapons and material seized by the PLA.

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## Cultural Activities...

(Continued from page 3)

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traditional opera, reformed opera, modern music, traditional music, ball-relief and puppetry.

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## SOUTH VIET NAM IN BRIEF

ON May 21, 1969, at Phuoc Vinh, 60 km north-northeast of Saigon, base of the U.S. First Infantry Division, who opposed marching orders, were hung from two choppers flying around the base in an attempt to intimidate American troops. Four of them died and two lost consciousness on the landing.

ON May 21 and 22, 1969 fishermen of the districts of Gai Rai (Bac Lieu province) and An Bien (Rach Gia province) in the Gulf of Thailand, picked up many ponchos containing three corpses of puppet soldiers thrown into the sea by American helicopters. Besides a dozen bodies of other puppet troops were caught in fishing nets washed on the shores of these two districts.

IN the first five months of 1969 there were 1,800 deserters in Regiments 31 and 32 of puppet Division 10 stationed at the towns of Vinh Thinh and Can Tho.

In the provinces of Can Tho, Rach Gia, Bac Lieu and Ca Mau (Mekong delta) from February to May 1969, 12,200 men of the puppet regular army, security service, gold police and "pacification" teams, opposed war or broke away from the puppet army and administration.

# GLIMPSES OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES



The Congress Presidium



The Provisional Revolutionary Government appears before the Congress



Outside view of the Meeting Hall.



Mme Nguyen Thi Dinh (left), Deputy C-in-C of the PLAF, chatting with delegates of Saigon industrialists and tradesmen

**Revolutionary People's Committees set up in 30 provinces and 4 towns (as reported by Gioi Phong Press Agency up to June 24, 1969):**

- 1) Quang Tri
- 2) Thua Thien
- 3) Quang Nam
- 4) Quang Tin
- 5) Quang Ngai
- 6) Binh Dinh
- 7) Phu Yen
- 8) Khanh Hoa
- 9) Khanh Hoa (Nha Trang)
- 10) Kon Tum
- 11) Pleiku (Gia Lai)
- 12) Phu Hoa (Chau Hoa)
- 13) Dac Lac
- 14) Binh Thuan
- 15) Binh Thuan (Phan Rang)
- 16) Binh Thuan (Phan Thiet)
- 17) Quang Duc
- 18) Tuyen Duc
- 19) Phuoc Long
- 20) Binh Long
- 21) Binh Long (Thu Dau Mot)
- 22) Hau Nghia
- 23) Long An
- 24) Binh Thuan
- 25) Kien Phong
- 26) Dinh Tuong
- 27) Kien Hoa (Ben Tre)
- 28) Phong Dinh (Can Tho)
- 29) Kien Giang
- 30) An Xuyen (Ca Mau)

